Mondhous

delentany.

NEW SERIES No. 328.

日七十月三年二十二緒光

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

三角體

党九廿月四英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :- HONGKONG. Court of Directors: D. Gillies, Esq. ChowTungShang,Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen,Esq. H. Stolterfoht, Esq. Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR. Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED. AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,500,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITE :--For 12 Months...... per cent. , ereieren ereitien 2} n DEPOSITS RENEWED ON OLD TERMS. J. W. R. TAYLOR, Manager, Hongkong. Hongkong, 18th December, 1895.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. INCORPOPATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE :- LONDON.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-RESERVE FUNDZ325,000 World. INTEREST ALLOWED OR CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent, per

annum on the Daily Balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent. " 6 " ... 3t " in 21 11 T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong. Hongkong, 16th September, 1895.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAD BANKING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL\$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND\$ 5,750,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS ... \$10,000,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS : A. McConachte, Esq.—Chaleman.

IST. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq. — Deputy Chairman. Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. | J. Kramer, Esq. G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. R. Sassoon, Esq. M. D. Esekiel, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq. R. M. Gray, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq. CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong-T. JACKSOM, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghal-J. P. WADE GARD'NER, Esq. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.

per Annum on the daily balance. INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2} per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 31 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON. Chief Manager. Hongkong, 15th February, 1896. HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 31 PER

CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HOMORORG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT, per annum.

> For the Hongkong and Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION. T. JACKSON. Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. Notice of Firms.

GEORGE FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOTICE is hereby given that during my Mr. WILLIAM G. WINTERBURN has been appointed ACTING GENERAL MANAGER of the above FIRM. By Order,

GEO. FENWICK, General Manager. Hongkong, 8th April, 1806.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TATE the Undersigned beg to the Public that we have This Day PURCHASED from Messes. WING CHEONG & Co. the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES and GOODWILL of their BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and SHIPCHANDLERS, and the Business will be conducted from this sails day of February, 1896, as heretofore.

FOOK CHEONG & Co., No. 44, Praya Contral. Managing Pariner. Hongkong, 18th February, 1806.

Masonic.

No. 525, E.C.

LODGE will be held in the FARRMASCORE inclusive, during which period no Transfer of HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st Shares can be Registered. May, at 6.30 for o p.m. precisely. Visiting Bretaren are cordially invited to altered. Manaheng, sard April, 1996,

Insurances.

THE STANDARD is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES. FUNDS exceed Eight Millions Sterling. ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION

STERLING. For Forms of Proposal and every information. Apply to DODWELI, CARLILL & Co.

Agents, ... Hongkong, and March; 1896. LIMITED.

EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FIRE AND MARINE. have This Day been appointed

RISKS at CURRENT RATES. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 28th April, 1806. NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF HAMBURG. THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at

CURPENT RATES. SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, 28th May, 1895...

GENERAL NOTICE THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.) .

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00. 605] BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. LO YEUR MCOM, Esq. LOU TSO SHUM, Esq.

MANAGER.--HO AMEL ARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken VI at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & C, PRAYA WEST. Hon rhone, 19th December, 1892.

NOTICE, THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000 The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISES at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies, CHAU TSEUNG FAT,

Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2. QUEEN'S ROAD WEEK. Hongkong, 26th May, 1794

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. The following is published.

By Command, J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary. Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong. 22nd April, 18c6. NOTICE TO MARINERS. T INDER the Praya Reclaimation Ordinance

No. 16 of 1889, a DOUBLE ROW OF PILES will be driven into the Sea-bed for marking the LINES of the RUBBLE STONE FOUNDATIONS of the SRA WALL and EMBANKMENT .. from MORRISON STREET to the EASTERN . END of WINGLOW STREET. The Work of driving the Piles constructing the Foundations having been commenced on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Masters of Vessels, Launches, Junks, Cargo Bosts, &c. are hereby warned that they must exercise caution in approaching within 50 yards of the said Work, and that they will be held RESPON-SIBLE for any DAMAGE crused by thom to such Piles or Work.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

LIMITED. NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS. BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1895 has This Day been DECLARED. WARRANTS will be issued on the rith

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CARTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED. Honekone, 25th April, 1806.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. N INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER the year 1805 has been DECLARED.
WARRANTS will be issued on the 30th

By Order of the Board, N. J. RDE. Hongkong, 20th April, 1806.

OLIVERS FREEHOLD MINES, LIMITED. A N.ISSUE of B SHARES is offered to the Registered Shareholders of the above COMPANY in the proportion of one B Share for every Share they hold. Every Shareholder on the Register on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, will be entitled to an allotment of one B Share for every Share, whether A or B, registered in his name. All applications must be made on forms for the purpose, which may be obtained at the HOMOKONG AND SHANGHAT BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 23rd instant, and must be filled up and lodged with that Bank on or before THURSDAY, the 7th May next, together with a sum of ONE DOLLAR for every Sharp applied for as a first instalment. A Race of will be given, which must be forwarded

further call will be payable in respect of these Shares without at least two months notice. The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd Instant, to THURS-REGULAR MEETING of the above DAY, the 7th day of May, following, both days

to the COMPANY in change for Scrip. No

John D. Humphreys & son, General Managers:

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REMARKS LONDON, &c. ... CantonA. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.....About and May ... Freight or Principal (Passing through the Inland Sec.)

For Further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIR, Superintendent, Hongkong, 28th April, 1896,

THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN,

TANSAN.

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 5 per cent, more IRON CARBONATE than any Water from emilar Spas. Sole Agents for HONGKONG and SOUTH of CHIMA :-

FLETCHER & CO. CARMICHARL & CO.



THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY.

Nos. 11, 18 and 15 Central Market.

TRYOUR.

EAL SAUSAGES 25 Cents per ..

BOLOGNA-SAUSAGES to Cente per b. MET SHIPPING AND COAST PORT ORDERS WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

J. TATAM, Hongkong, 11th Pebruary, 1895.

HOTEL,

THE

5, BUND, YOROHAMA.

HOTEL METROPOLE, I, TSUKIJI, TOKYO:

[49

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-fatuished, the Colline under the Supervi-Experienced English matron in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals, and departures ; every assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Rallway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYD or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises. Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels...

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager, YOROHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,

A. Y. Z. TELEGRAM CODE.

Consisting of nearly 30,000 Sentences and Prices, &c. with a libreal supply of spars woods for the use of BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, Sto., the Code words carefully compiled from the "Official Vocabulary," by sliministing many thousand objectionable weeds ; by GEO. AGER, LL.D., compiled of the well-known series of AGER'S CODES, PRICE......9.50.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1896.

1.400 PERT ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "Exculsion," Hongkong,

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUEENS ROAD,

DINNER AT 8,7.4. TIPPIN AT 1 P.M. ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES in PRIVATE DIRECT ROOMS. For further Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER mount varin roll"

Intimations.

ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG HOTEL-PRAYA.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY US ARE GUARANTEED

TO BE OF

MANUFACTURE ONLY

·Homekong, 25th April, 2896.

W. JACKSON, Manager.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. GENERAL STORE-REEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. SHIPCHANDLERY DEPARTMENT,

CIR CHAS, PRICE & CO.'S ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS. ENGLEBERT'S CYLINDER OIL. CRANE'S CYLINDER OIL.

VALVOLINE, CASTOR OIL, &c., &c. TUCK'S GENUINE PATENT FACKING. ASBESTOS PACKINGS of all kinds.

PARAGON PATENT PACKING. ROPE, CANVAS, &c. HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and VARNISHES. HOLZAPPEL'S PATENT COMPOSITION, ANTI-CORROSIVE and ANTI-FOULING, to STREL VESSELS.

SOAPSTONE ENAMEL COMPOSITIONS for Holds, Bunkers and Top-sides. FRESH WATER SUPPLIED. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



BOTTLED BY .-

Hongkong, 4th Fabruary, 1806.

SCOTCH WHISKIES

Per Done "CLUB" "SPECIALLY SELECTED" 10.00 "SPHINX BLEND" 9.00 "CHOICE OLD HIGHLAND" 7.00 YUEN WO. "GLENLIVET" 6.00 TELEPHONE, No. 135.

> GANDE PRICE & CO. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, aust April, 1896.

OUR GREAT AIM IS TO SUPPLY OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE VERY BEST ARTICLE AT A LOW PRICE.

THAT IS WHY WE ARE INTRODUCING

BRAUN'S "EXPORT" BEER

PRICE :-\$10.50 per Case of 6 dozen Pints. \$12.50 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Cash on Delivery.

THE SEATTLE BREWING & MALTING CO., CHINA-JAPAN AGENCY. Head Office: -8, D'Aguilar Street, Honghong. For price and terms, apply to

THE MANAGER, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1896.

> EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE. **IASTRAM'S PATENT** GOLDEN MEDAL

PETROLEUM ENGINES OF 2 TO 12 H.P.

FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES. WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Contumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour. A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P. Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHEELE & CO., HONGKONG, SOUR AGENTS FOR THE HAST.

NO PROPESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

G. H. MUMM & Co. S CHAMPAGNE.

SHEWAN & Co.

(rgr)

Hengkong, 13th May, 1805.

gratifying in these days of typhoid to come across a really pure and palatable. Table Water. AQUARIUS" is such, and curiously enough hails from the shiny, its birth-place being Shanghai. "AQUARIUS"

is so popular in China that it is proposed to open an Agency in London. We have tried it ourselves-with Whisky and found it admirable-"SPORTING TIMES," 8rd August, 1895.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and EPIRIT MERCHANIS.

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA. THE Steamship

"WUHU," Captain Vaughan, will be despatched TO: MORROW, the 30th instant, at II A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. Hongkong, 29th April, 1896. DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA," Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th April, 1896. CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE. HE Steamship

"PAKHOL" Captain Stott, will be despatched on SATUR DAY, the 2nd May. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. Hongkong, eoth April, 1806. CHINA NATIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED. FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Steamship

" nanchang," Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. -Hongkong, 29th April, 1896. 🐪 🍰 occidental and oriental steam SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from

alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense,

J. S. VAN BUREN, Hongkong, 20th April, 1806.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

CIMPLE AERATED WATER.

Coda Water.

EMONADE. CINGER ALE.

C ARSAPARILLA.

D ASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN. CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures. Special terms to Horkus, Clues, Messes and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager. Hongkong, 3rd May, 1804.

> S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND PIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood General Revenue," and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES. .

PRICE LISTS,

with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month | grapple with the evils arising out of the the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner true Xeres Wines.

product of the joice of the grape and are not and passed in 1888 and brought into force artificially made from relains and carrents in June, 1889, and by this Ordinance the as is generally the case with Cheep Wiese. I Sanitary. Board as an independent and I had willdrawn the invitation with scindents.

Intimations.

BRANDY, -All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and wintage.

WHISKY,-All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local conneisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Posts

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, 10th January, 1806.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1896.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SANI-TARY AFFAIRS OF HONGKONG.

(Continued from April 15th.)

From the first settlement of the "Island had in its own hands and in the hands of management of everything connected, limited to buildings to be constructed directly or indirectly, with sanitation in and conditions as in the exercise of his if fusanitary and defective. That is. andmain drains. It had in it hands the entire duty and responsibility thrown on it by legislative and executive authority and the Mr. Chadwick's report, of undertaking the power of the purse, both to raise and expend i entire reconstruction of the private drainmonies, and there were two special depart- I age at the public expense, and here lies ments charged with the duty of providing the fons et origo omniun malorum. If Ma for and safeguarding the health of the city Chapwick's report had been carefully and of the island, the Medical Department, studied it would have been clear that the under a well paid Colonial Surgeon," and one thing above all other things to be atthe Surveyor-General's Department, which I tended to and carried out at once and comwas in charge of the roads, streets and pletely was the reconstruction of the prisewers and was entrusted by Ordinance vate drainage and the cleansing of the with the duty of examining and approving l'filth saturated subscil in and about all all designs, for buildings to be erected on I dwelling houses, and that there was but one leased lands and with the general super- I fair and honest method of doing that, and vision of all private dwellings and shops. I that was at the public expense. If the Board If at any time the laws in force were found had been empowered to undertake the unequal to the requirements of sanitary redrainage of all existing buildings at the science the Government could, by means public expense, as well as the sanitary of its official majority in the Legislative supervision of all new buildings and Council, alter and amend the law. If I drains, the work could and would have nothing short of reconstruction could effect | been thoroughly carried out long before any necessary sanitary reform in any part 1894 and there would have been, when of the city the Government had full power, the plague found its way to Canton, no settlement of which was in its own hands, together and overcrowded to attract and the Surveyor-General for the time being harbour the disease and root it for all being sole arbitrator and umpire as to the time to come in the soil of the island. The amount to be paid for the land and build- Sanitary Board had, until after 1894, but ings taken. From 1874 onward to 1888 very limited powers with reference to the Government had ample notice, from existing buildings and drains, and furtherthe reports of the Colonial Surgeon in more the members were restrained from the first instance, and from Mr. CHADWICK. | pressing to their fullest extent the powers later on, that large portions of the city they actually possessed by the promise of were in a terribly insanitary condition and the Government to the people in the that it was only a question of time when person of their representatives that it the results would be manifest in the shape putting the Ordinance into operation the of an epidemic of more than ordinary greatest care and caution should be exermalignity. Mr. Chapwick's report, dated I cised to inflict no hardships on individuals, in June, 1882, pointed out clearly that the and by the orders of the Secretary of State laws were defective and incomplete: that when sanctioning the Ordinance that the Imperfect as they were they had never been properly enforced; that the saultary staff was insufficient; that the sewers were capable of being rendered efficient, but representatives of the public, had, as one that the drainage of the public and private of their special functions, to restrain the buildings was so thoroughly rotten that exercise of the law in its severity when it nothing but complete reconstruction on an pressed unduly on existing interests. The improved system could obviate the dangers Board is now blamed for not having,

Mr. Chapwick pointed out, in the the beginning of 1894, in five years and clearest and most unmistakeable lan- a half, revolutionized existing buildings guage, that the Government, and not the and existing drains over large areas of individual land owners, was responsible the city, the growth of nearly fifty years, for this condition of affairs, and he when their powers were in the main recommended that the reconstruction limited to buildings and drains to be thereshould be carried out by the Government after constructed, and when the Government and at the expense of the public Treasury. having complete legislative authority His words are:-"The complete and in itself and ample means in the Treasury. proper execution of this work can only be I had refused to undertake the work and effected by the Government undertaking | rejected the advice and recommendation t. The cost of the work will be consider- of its own chosen surveyor. As to overable, even if carried out with the greatest | crowding, for which the Governor sough economy. It is unjust to compel a landlord to throw all the blame on the Board, the to pay a lump rum for remedying defects which members were unable to exercise their have virtually received official sanction. The powers to check overcrowding because they payment for these improvements should be could only legislate for neighbourhoods

arising from them.

distributed over several years. As the general marked out for them by the Government public and the tenants are the principal bene- and because the Government had pledged ficiaries by the expenditure for house improve- itself to the public to carry out part passu ment, it will be just and expedient for the with the work of the Board a grand Government to pay for their execution out of The Government, with complete legisla- its promises. tive and executive power in its own hands, with an overflowing treasury and a large reserve, did absolutely nothing for six years after Mr. Chanwick's report was published to the world. It neither amended the law, so as to prevent the construction of insanitary dwellings in the

future, nor did it make any attempt to before use. When required for drinking at | defective - legislation | and | absence of once it, should be ordered to be decented at adequate supervision in the past. When the Government went to work in 1887 and 1888 it brought forward a Building Ordinance so monstrously unjust in its Wines of very superior Vintages. All are provisions and so utterly regardless of private rights, that it had to be spendily withdrawn, and no amended Building CLARET .- Our Clarets, including the lowest Ordinance was passed until 1890. A priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine Public Health Ordinance was introduced

popularly constituted body was first brought into existence. There had been Sanitary Boards in existence previously, but they were under official control, sat in private, and had no independent powers This Ordinance made no provision for the supply or distribution of water, although the Government had taken vigorously in hand, as before noted, the duty of providling that sanitary necessary in adequate. quantity. The public sewers were retained by the Government under their own control and the new Sanitary Board was entrusted with no power over them, or over the Department responsible for them, either as to their construction or as to their sanitary maintenance. Private drains, private dwelling-houses, markets, and slaughter houses were placed entirely under the Board, as were insanitary nuisances generally, and the surface cleanliness of the city and its surroundings. Very extensive powers to legislate by means of bye-laws were conferred on the Board but it had no power to select or appoint its own officers. It had to take what the Governor gave it in that way, and there was no provision for any Medical Officer of Health or for any medical expert to assist the Board. The Colonial Surgeon was ex officio a member, but was in no way bound to assist the Board except by his presence at its periodical meetings. Ordinance dealt also with overcrowding. but the sections relating to that subject could only be put in force in districts to in 1841 until June, 1888, the Government | be named by the Governor in Council In like manner the power of the Board its officers the absolute control and over the construction of dwellings was after the Ordinance came into force and

the colony. The ownership of the soil did not empower them to apply the new was vested in the Crown. The Governor rules to existing buildings, and the same was the agent of the Crown, with full rule applied to existing drains. They powers to grant leases upon such terms could only be forcibly reconstructed discretion he thought fit, and the leases a drain was defective the Board could granted were in terms such that an compel the owner to amend the defect, insanitary dwelling in the colony ought to but could only require the entire rehave been an impossibility. The Govern- construction on the latest models if the ment laid out the city and planned the drain was both defective and insanitary. roads and streets, and constructed and In this way the Legislature endeavoured to remained in full possession of the sewers | protect existing interests and to evade the

powers conferred by it should be exercised

unofficial members of the Board, as the

during the short period from June, 1888, to

scheme of city extension and of tramway

construction, and it neglected to carry out

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Curson, in reply to a question, hald that

the Russian Ambassador absolutely denied the

existence of any secret treaty whereby large

ARRIVAL OF LI HUNG-CHANG

Li Hung-chang has arrived at Oderen and

AT ODESSA

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL

Mr. Chamberisin, in the House of Commons,

read an extract from President Kruger's raply to

the invitation to visit England, which was

met with an imposing reception.

20 P. 15 %

tracts of Chinese territory had been ceded

LOHDON, April 27th.

with the greatest moderation.

Rs. 20 demanded by the men on arrival here.

LATEST Bangkok exchanges to hand describe the sanitary condition of that capital as terrible The supply of water is very scanty, and what little there is is totally unfit for use. Cholera is under the terms of the Crown leases, to Taipingshan and no First Street, with soil playing havoc among all classes, the Second resume any lot or lots at a figure the saturated with fifth and with houses piled Queen, the mother of the Helr Apparent, having even been attacked. The King is active measures, but no hopes are entertained of the dread disease being controlled

> AT the Magistracy this morning a Portuguese youth was convicted, on the evidence of gardener, of wilfully damaging the plants and flowers in the Public Gardens. From evidence given, it appears that hands of children are in the habit of running about the gardens about dusk, pulling up the labels attached to plants and trees, running over flower beds, and doing other damage. One of the gardeners last night gave chase and caught the prisoner. This young larrikin called two of his companions, who declared that the damage was done by youngster who was not caught. Commander Hastings inflicted a fine of \$10, with the option of a month's imprisonment.

> UNDER the heading of "Game Laws in Kores, the Eastern World remarks :- "But for the fact that a rescript by the King of Korea prohibiting the further "Indiscriminate" slaughter in that country was issued on the 2nd of April, and not on the zer, the rescript might be treated as : seasonable April joke. As it is, however, there is room for the suspicion that a little discrimination in the killing of foreigners may still be looked upon with a lenient eye. But the Orient so often finds its salvation in qualifications that we must not be surprised. Provision is also made for cases in which foreigners peremptorily and forcibly refuse to take their departure from this world via Kores, and in such cases all loys! Kereans are exhorted not to insist upon the apparent immediate necessity, but to report the case to the proper authorities. This is solid progress. Next, if the world continues to move we may expect to hear that Japanese coolies will

Straight over there you see the Thumes. the right are the Houses of Parliament, and a little to the left is the wonderful Tower Bridge," Gent: "But where? I don't see anything." "Oh, well, that's where they are ; but his a bit foggy this morning."

THURSDAY, John April. Warrants to contributors lesued Walon Insurance Co., Limited, on this date. FRIDAY, -1st May.

Noon. Victoria will leave for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoms, via usual ports of call. 2 p.m. - Entries for Gymkhans meeting close the Hosgkong Club.

SATURDAY, -200 May. 3 p.m.-Rifle Brigade Sports at Bay View.

o p.me-Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Chamberlain) was hopeful of a percetal solution of the South African problem, and sided that he Daylight.—Pers leaves for San Francisco, via

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SERVERN cases of plague to-day.

THE Chinese torpedo-catcher Felyis arrived a Woosung on the 23rd from Foochow,

THE bridge work for the new Tientsin-Peking Railway has, we learn from a home paper, been placed in the hands of Sir Benjamin Baker.

A FACTORY for the manufacture of the newest kinds of rifles and cannons will be amalgamated with the Hanyang Iron Works by order of H. E. Chang Chih-tung. THE O. & O. steamer Copile on her present trip,

established a record by her run between San Francisco and Yokohamo, doing the distance in 13 days, 15 hours, 33 minutes. MESSES SPIEDEL & Cor's new "Orient" rice

mill at Saigon was almost completely destroyed by fire on the 21st inst. The mill had only been running a few days, and was only partially insured. THE local agents of the O. & O. and P. M.

Steamship Companies advertise that, beginning with the City of Rio de Janeiro, leaving here May 21st, all the steamers of the two companies will call at Honolulu. MR. CHINDA, the Japanese Consul-General at

Shanghal, arrived at Ichang from Chungking on the 16th and left there, accompanied by his interpreter, Mr. Narabara, the next day for Hankow and Shanghai.

THE wild and untamed Nanyang cruiser Nantung, which was piled up near Wuhu in the oth moon of last year, was, says the China Gastle, floated on the 11th inst., seemingly little the worse for her protracted sojourn in the paddy-

A PARTY of foreigners and petty native officials have begun surveying the track for the proposed railway from Nanking to Chinkiang. A maked is to be constructed in the city of Nanking leading to the starting point of the railway at the Tungchi Gate outside the city.

A shoal has been discovered, says the Nagasakt Shipping List, in the Gulf-of Tokushima, to the west of Kiushiu, just outside Omura Bay. The report of the Commandant of the Sasebo Submarine Mining Depôt states that it is some 200 metres west of Magura-shims, one of the Tsukumo-shima group, latitude 33 ° 8 ' 25 " N., longitude 129 9 38 ' 53 " K.

WE learn that the trouble with the last batch of Sikh recruits for the Police Force has at last been settled and that the men have signed on and were sworn in this morning. We are informed that they will be allowed to remit half of their pay, \$12.50 per month, to India at 44 cents to the supee, which is nearly equivalent to the

until the rains set in.

IT will not fall to strike people as a curious and interesting fact that the Equitable Life of the United States, which for so many years has led the van in respect of volume of new assurances should in 1805 have fallen behind one, if not two, of its competitors. The matter is really be prohibited from hunting foreign sallers."

MEMORANDA.

Colonel The O'Gorman, Hon. Secretary, at

THE Danish Government has introduced a Bill into the Folkething granting a concession to the London firm of Punchard & Co., for the construction of a harbour at Sandnösbage, on the west coast of Jutland. The Government guarantees an annual return of £8,000 with a 24 feet depth

for a period of a hundred years. THE Duke of York presided on anstult, at the seventy-second meeting of the National Lifeboat Institution, held in St. Martin's Town-hall, and in moving the adoption of the report, reviewed the work of the institution during the year, mentioning that 533-lives and 35 vessels were saved by lifeboats. A Lifeboat Saturday collection was to be instituted in London on May 16th The Duke concluded by urging the claims of the institution to the support of all classes of the public. The report was adopted, and other business transacted. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Dudley, Mr. Macartney, M.P., Admira Sir G. Willer, the Earl of Drogheds, Lord

Duncannon, and Sir E. Birkbeck were among

those who took part in the proceedings.

of water, or of £10,000 with a depth of 16 feet,

PHILATELISTS will shoully have a new stamp to go crazy over. The Japanese Government is said to intend to issue two new postage stamps, the expulsion of all Christian missionaries in one bearing the portrait of the late Prince Arlangawa and the other that of the late Prince-Kitashirakawa. The new stamps are to commemorate the achievements of the two deceased Imperial Princes in connection with the late war. As portraits of sovereigns and princes of the Impicial block have never been used for such purp uses in Japan heretofore, the authorities have carefully considered the subject and referred the matter to the families of the two Princes On receipt of a reply from the relatives of the deceased Princes the Printing Bureau wil proceed with the work. The samples already made are said to be perfect in every respec The issue of the proposed new stamps will not take place before July or August.

THE Water Lily, 32 tons, and her sister-ships the Manx Fairy and St. Mawes Castle, of 27 and at tons respectively, have sailed from Liverpool for the Antipodes, consigned to their new owner, who resides in Perth. Western Australia. The little craft were formerly the property of the Manchester Ship Canal Passenger Steamer Company, and had been employed on the Canal in the passenger service, a class work for which they were better adapted than for the perilous undertaking in which they are now engaged. Not having sufficient capacity to carry fuel for a trip of 12,000 miles the versels have been rigged as fore and af schooners, a sale and serviceable rig, which should enable them to make good progress with favourable winds. As the smallest vessels that have ever attempted such a long voyage, the little flying squadron attracted a good deal of notice in the Mersey, and numbers of people gave them hearty "send off," as they set sail for the Antipodes.—Fairplay.

ONE of the most curious mausoleums in the

world was discovered the other day in an orchard at the village of Noebdenitz, in Sax:-Altenburg A gigantic cak tree, which a storm had robbed of its crown, was up for public auction. Among the bidders happened to be Baron von Thumme scion of a family of ancient lineage that has given the world of literature one charming poet and the Fatherland many distinguished statermen. The Baron, who lives in neighbouring estate, had ridden to the auction place quite accidentally. Finally the tree was knocked down to him for 200 marks. Upon his arrival at the castle he told an old servant of his purchase, describing the tree and its situation. The old servant said he remembered! attending the funeral of a Baron Thumme seventy or eighty years ago, and that the body belonging to the parsonage. Investigation clearly proved that the orchard had once been the property of the village church, and that at one side of the old cak was an iron shutter. rusty and time-worn, that the neonle the town had always supposed to have been placed there by some joker or mischleyous boy. The Iron shutter proved to be the gate to the mausoleum of Baron Hans Wilhelm Thummel, at one time Minister of State of Saxe-Altenburg, who died in 1724, and wished to ling its object and outcome. be buried "in the 1000 year old tree he loved so well." In the hollow of the tree Baron Hans caused to be built a sepulchre of solid masoury. large enough to accommodate his coffin. The coffin was placed there, as the church records show, on March aid, 1824, and the opening was closed by an iron gate. In the course of time a wall of wood grew over the opening, which had been enlarged to admit the coffin and the workmon, and for many years it has been completely shut, thus removing the last vestige of the odd use to which the old tree had been put. tree has still some life in it, and its rick verdure is only now turning a violet tint. The coffin in which Baron Hans reposes has on one side grown to the tree, the dead and the live wood joining together in eternal embrace.

no practical importance to policy-holders in the Society, but there will be some who will naturally all "How is this?" and there may even be few who will eagerly refer to the fact as a indication of waning popularity. It is appear fluors to say that there would not be the skados of justification for any such interence. But although those who may sock to justily it will doubtless be very fully aware how utterly baseless it is. I would wenters ato offer a word or two of explanation. As a matter of understanding with the Vatican, with a view to fact, the vast region over which the Equitable & Counterbalancing . the French and Russian operations extend has recently been custailed. Influence. It is believed that Germany will as a result chiefly of spontaneous resolve endeavous to secure the election of a pro-German on the past of the management, but also Pope, The meeting of Emperor William at in some instances rendered imperative owing to | Naples with Cardinal San Felice and the visit GUIDE (at the Stone Gallery, St. Paul's); the arbitrary and pojust action faken by the of Prince Henry of Prussia to the Vatican are authorities in some foreign states, to which it tegarded as showing that the Pope is disposed would have been injurious, if not impossible, to a robbroackment with Germany, and thatha to submit. I recently instanced the case is greatly irritated at the anti-clerical attitude of of Prussis, where the Ministry insisted upon the Bourgeois Cabinet. applying to the American Companies rules with which it was impossible for them to comply. and which were only too obviously framed to assumen the jealousies of local Companies rather than from any consideration for the convenience of the Preselan people. To these conditions the U. S. Equitable firmly refused to submit, and therefore withdrew from Prunels, thus without hesitation cutting off one important source of supply. But there were other instances similar in character, such as, for example, the recent atre lous legislation directed in Brazil against foreign Life Companies, and affecting those of the United States in particular. To these arbitrary and short-sighted enactments it was hardly to be expected that a great and powerful institution like the U.S. Equitable would submit. Indeed, it would have been impossible for the Soclety to do so without injustice to the general body of he policy-holders; and, of course, such an

effect could not be contemplated for a intenest

by the executive. Hence sucther withdrawal-

a terogration of another impropage channel for the

AMENT the building of the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Mercury hears that the Chinese Government, before granting the concession, will insist upon being furnished with security as to the fulfilment of the work.

THEY Merely Existed .- Professor (lecturing) Oxygen, gentlemen, is essential to all animal existence; there could be no life without it. Strange to say, it was not discovered until a century ago, when-" Student: "What did they do before it was discovered, professor?"

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL

The Occidental and Oriental Co.'s steamship Coptic, Capt. I. Sealby, from San Francisco, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, with the American mails up to 8th April, arrived in harbour this afternoon. We are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges for the subjoined interesting. telegrams :-

LONDON, April 6th.

The Daily News will to-morrow say it learns from the highest authority in Constantinopic that the Sultan has prepared an Irade decreeing

A dispatch from Constantinople says the local officers at Bitlis have secretly expelled from the place the Rev. George Knapp, who was ordered to proceed to Constantinople to answer charges of sedition and murder made by Turkish officials. NEW YORK, April 6th.

A simple service united Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, and Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick in wedlock's bond in St. Thomas' Church a half hour before six this evening. Not one of the thirty-six favoured witnesses of the ceremony could fail to have been impressed with its singular unpretentiousness. Benjamin Harrison in a plain man, Mrs. Dimmick is a plain woman. It was fitting, therefore, that in celebrating such auimportant epoch it should be characterised with that every day simplicity of their lives.

John A. Cockerill cables to the Herald from Cairo as follows :—It cannot be denied that there exists in Cairo a strong apprehension that disaster will soon overtake the head of the Dangola expedition: Merchants here who have business relations with the Soudanese report that they have information of a great rising and rioting of Devishes in and around Dongola. They confirm the report that the green flag is up, and a holy war declared. Their opinion is that 50,000' men will soon be ready to intercept the march of the Anglo-Egyptian army if the plan of pushing beyond Akasaheb is persisted to.

The newsparer correspondents are much distatisfied because the Bey, who is at the head of the-Intelligence Bureau, and other staff officers are acting as news purveyors to the sgents of newspapers in England.

A riot occurred at Jacmel, Hayil, on March The marauders burned several houses. killed, it is said, ten people, and women and children had to flee from their homes in the poorer quarters to mansions outside the city for safety. The firing became so general after nightfall that the Dutch Royal Mail Company's steamer Pring Wilkelm IV, had to leave the harbour without her clearance papers and part of her cargo. The vessel has just arrived here, bringing a number of Haytians who were banished because of their display over the death of President Hippolyte.

Frederic St. George de Latour Booth-Tucker, the new commander of the Salvation Army in this country, took the first step to-day toward becoming an American citizen when he made his declaration of intention in the naturalization bureau of the Supreme Court of this county.

The Sun's Washington special says :-Those i cadets who complete a four years' course at West Point in June will be confronted with the most extraordinary situation that has ever fallen to the lot of young aspirants for Army commissions. They will find on graduation morning probably not over a dozen vacancies in all the departments of the service for at least seventy men.

The Duchess of Manchester will, it is said, spend next summer at Newport. Her Grace's expected visit there has already stirred up the gossips, and all sorts of rumours are rife concern-

.BOLOGNA, April 7th. Count Mattel, discoverer of the system of medicine which bears his name, is dead. The system was a development of homospathy.

. Constantinople, April 7th. 'Advices received to-day from Diarbekir indicate beyond reasonable doubt that Rev. George C. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bittis, is confined in fail at Diarbekir Turkish Armenia, and serious international complications are more than likely to follow. It is further announced that Knapp is to be sent from Diarbekir to Alexandretts. a seaport on the bay of Iskanderuv, to be either shipped out of the country or delivered to the representaalves of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 7th. President Claveland and Secretary Thurber are quarantined at the White House: Mrs. Cleveland and children are quarantined at at Woodley, and Mrs. Thurber and her little ones are quarantined at their home on I Street. All this and a postponement of a Cabinet meeting in addition is the result of the discovery in the White House nursery between 10 and 11 o'clock this proming, Little Esther Cleveland, the President's second daughter, who is two and a half years of age, developed symptoms of measles about that hour.

LONDON, April 8th. The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says :-- It is understood that the members of the Dreibund, Germany especially, seek an

HONGRONG RIPLE ASSOCIATION.

The competition on Salurday afternoon was for the Short Range Cup and Spoons over the 200 and too yards distances. Twenty members competed s the Cup going for the first time to Servenal-Mejor Morrish, R.B. with a very preditable total of 67. Spoons were taken by Captain Bethune, R.H., Colour-Sergeant A Smith, Inspector Butlin, Captain Palmer, O.S.U., and Sergeant-Major Morrish, R.B. The following re some of the best scores :---

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT. IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION. April 29th.

KENNEDY, APPELLANT, v. J. D. COTTON,

This appeal came on for hearing this morning before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Goodman) and Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith.

Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dennys, appeared for appellant and the Acting Attorney General (Mr. Pollock) (instructed by the Crown Solicitor); appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Crow, Mr. Kennedy, and a number of others were in Court and appeared to take considerable interest in the proceedings,

Mr. Francis, Q.C., after referring to the Ordinance under which the appeal was brought, and to Ordinance 23 of 1890, under section 4 of which the conviction appealed from had been obtained, called attention to the Imperial Act The Food and Drugs Act 38 and 30 Vic. cap. 63. and to the difference in the provisions of the law with reference to adulteration of foed here and in England, He pointed out that the law in England made separate provision for all the possible cases of adulteration, the addition of deleterious foreign matter, the simple addition of matter not injurious to health, but affecting the weight or the measure, and the abstraction of a proportion of the proper constituents of the article offered for sale. He then submitted that the addition to milk of water was not adulteration under the local Ordinance. although certainly punishable in England, but objection was taken by the Acting Attorney General to any argument on that point as being matter of law and not within the competence of the Court to entertain, as the appeal was on the facts only. The Court sustained the objection, the Chief Justice expressing it as his opinion that any admixture was adulteration.

Mr. Francis' then submitted, first, that there was no evidence before the Police Magistrate to justify the finding by him of the fact that the milk purchased from the appellant had been adulterated by the addition of water, the only evidence being the ppinion of Mr. Crow, a very capable expert, no doubt, but who had not given to the Magistrate any evidence as to the facts on which his opinion was based. Mr. Crow had given the results of his analysis of the specimen of milk submitted to him, but had not stated the normal constituents of milk or indicated the standard by which he gauged the quantity of added water. Mr. Francis contended that there must be facts before the Magistrate on which he could form an independent opinion, or exercise his judgment as to the accuracy and correctness of Mr. Crow. Otherwise the decision was by Mr. Crow and not by the Magistrate. Mr. Francis stated that if a rehearing were granted evidence could be brought to show that 88.5 percentage of water was the approved standard in use in England. The learned Counsel attempted to read from a trade journal entitled the Dairy, but was stopped by the Court. Mr. Francis forther contended that assuming Mr. Crow's evidence to be orima facts sufficient to justify a conviction there was abundant evidence that no water could have been added to the milk in question and that the Magistrate ought to have so found.

The Chief Justice pointed out that there was a weak point in the evidence of Mr. Kennedy and his men, one can being unaccounted for, and there being no evidence as to what was in it. It might have held water and have been accidentally mixed in or with the milk. It may have contained very inferior milk. The case made by the appellant at the Police Court was not therefore conclusive against the possibility of water or inferior milk having been added.

The Court did not call on Mr. Policck, refused the motion with costs, being of opinion in power and to joure Englishmen and England. that there was evidence before the Magistrate to justily his decision and no sufficient reason shown by the appellant for reversing it.

"THE CASE FOR THE UITZANDERS."

Under the above title Mr. Charles Leonard, chairman of the Transvaul National Union, has published in the New Review an article of great value and interest, setting forth the facts of the situation and the grievances of which the Ultiander population at Johannesburg and elsewhere complain. He first shows that the movement was one initiated and carried on, not by the "capitalists of the Rand," but by the general body of the Uitlanders, and that, in fact, the capitalists only threw themselves into it in 1805, when they were at last satisfied that their material interests were in the greatest danger from the policy pursued by President Kruger. He quotes the objects and resolutions of the National Union to show how mederate and reasonable they were. After these claims for justice had been published in a pamphlet,

"Mr. Kruger (says Mr. Leonard) solicited an

interview with the leaders of the Union. I was present, and from that day became, and have remained, convinced that he is spinated by intense hostility to the Ultlanders, and a determination at all hazards to exclude them from a share in the government of the country. During the discussion it was pointed out to him that, if he gave us the vote, the old Burghers would still retain a majority in the Legislature, as we Uitlanders -were all-congregated in two-or-three districts, and, consequently, we should only be able to elect (say) six members out of twenty-four; but he was obdurate. He said, too, that, if we could vote, we would also elect our own President, the election being determined by the majority of votes cast in the whole country. In reply we offered, if he would give us the vote for the Chamber, to leave the right to elect the President in the hands of the old Burghers for the present, trusting to time to grove our fitness for citizenship in the fullest sense. In valu! Before that interview endedan interview which I then described as historiohe said to us in anger, "Go back, and tell your people I will never give them anything. I shall never change my policy; and now let the storm burst! That he told the truth in anger is manifest from the character of the Acts which he has since caused to be placed on the statution book,"

Mr. Leonard proceeds to describe these measures and to contrast them with the spirit of the arrangement under which the Boers had their country restored to them by the British Government :-- .

"Nominally carrying out the Convention, the Republic failed to observe the spirit of good feeling and good faith which had, so far as England was concerned, brought it into existence. It made, indeed, the sorriest return for magnanimity, In 1882 the period of residence before acquiring the franchise was increased to five years. After the retrocession the fortunes of the country were for some time at so low an ebb that at one time the Government was compelled to raise five thousand pounds from a private individual, on mortgage of State lands, at 12 per cent. interest, to pay its civil servants. Then came discoveries of gold, by which a large population was moved to settle the country, and to invest millions steeling in the development of its re-

been done by the Boers, who had not the money. nor the enterprise, nor the knowledge for the work. But, then, for the Ultlander the Transvani would have been where it was prior to the gold discoveries. Again, the new settlers made their homes and invested their money on the basis of the Constitution as it existed when they came in. &c., that they could become Burghers after five years' residence. Before, however, that time clapsed the Legislature increased the period of residence from five years to filteen. In 1800 a Second Chamber was created; and it was provided that Ultlanders could elect members to this Chamt or after a two years' residence, and might themselves be eligible for election after four years. This Second Chamber bears no analogy to 'Second' Chambers in other countries-it has no powers in relation to taxation, or any other of the vital functions of government; it does not consider the subjects dealt with by the First Volksrand; and, having no weto or voice on those subjects, it is absolutely powerless to control such legislation by the First Volksraad as affects the lives, liberties, and properties of the people whom it affects to represent. It has been very useful to its inventors, for the fact that it exists has made the outer world believe that the Uitlander is represented .. But its true character and the object of its creation are now so well understood in Africa that it is laughed at as a snare and a delusion. All real power, including the ; wer to levy taxes, is reserved to the First Chamber; and from this Chamber the Uitlander is virtually excluded for ever,"

grievances, including taxation in excess of the instant. needs of government, unnecessary taxation on the means of life by import duties, the system of foreign concessions, the refusal of municipal powers, the refusal of education in English, gross-official corruption, the curtailment or destruction of liberty of speech and liberty of the press, and so forth; and he gives the following as a schedule of the reasons which justify the Ultlanders in raising their voices, and in looking for sympathy and support from their countrymen and the Biltish Government :-- "(a) That the troubles in Johannesburg were not created by capitalists in 1805 for speculative purposes, but proceeded from a deepseated and a widespread sense of wrong and danger, to which the great body of inhabitants was keenly alive as far back as 1892; (6) that this sense of wrong is well founded, regard being had to the laws which have been passed, and are in contemplation, to interfere with the elementary rights of citizenship—the right to representation, a free press, free speech, and fair education ; (e) that the administration has been hostile, inefficient, and unjust, while there has been great corruptness; (d) that the fiscal policy of the Government is inconsistent with public rights, while its general policy is fraught with danger not only to Englishmen but to the peace of South Africa : (a) that President Kruger is primarily and mainly responsible for this condition of affairs; (/) that foreign interests as opposed to English interests, and foreign connections as opposed to English connections, are being unduly fostered and are used to strengthen Mr. Kruger in his policy of hostility to England : (e) that, spart from mere policy, the burden placed on the Uitlanders' shoulders by means of monor lies and concessions is most serious, and is very detrimental to the interests of those who have invested their capital in the Transvasi (A) that nothing but the franchise and radica reform can be satisfactory ; (f) that the rights of Englishmen have of set purpose been destroyed by legislative acts in breach of the Convention which gave back the country to the Boers ; (/ that there is no sign of any intention on M Kruger's part to grant reforms. In brief, the position is this : the Boers are uneducated and suspicious; they dislike taxation and love an unfettered life; they have had a struggle with Englishmen and fear the loss of independence, President Kruger knows their weaknesses, and plays on them, with a view to keeping himself To assist him in his policy he grants concessions to foreigners and creates interests for foreigners, with the object of playing off their Governments against England in the event of interference on the part of England. (The Boers would hate German rule as they would Ragish-or worse; and in pursuing his policy Mr. Kruger may give the Germans a dangerous footing.) Englishmen respect the Boer and have no desire to interfere with his flag; but they resent the hostility of the Boer Government and Volksmad, ask but fairplay and protection for their liberties and properties, and are angered at the fact of foreigners assisting President Kruger to coerce them. The Boers fast the loss of independence, and ground their refusal of political equality on this fear. Assure them

sgainst this, and they can no longer, honestly or reasonably, persist in this refusal," Finally, he suggests the negotiation of a new treaty, the main heads of which should be these :- "(1) The recognition of Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa; the guarantee to the South African Republic of territorial integrity and complete autonomy in internal affairs; (3) the inclusion of Swaxiland in the Republic s (4) the granting of citizens rights to all foreigners upon a reasonable-and for a specified time unalterable-basis, fair representation being secured by redistribution (5) the placing of the High Court in an unassailable position of independence ; (6) liberty of the press, the right of public meeting for all lawful purposes, education, and reasonable concessions to the English language; (7) the removal of religious disabilities."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

JAPAN AND KORRA.

We are indebted to Japanese exchanges, dated up to the 28th inst., for the following items :--The Kobe Spring Regatta is to be held on May

365 persons committed suicide in Hyogo last

A smart carthquake shock was felt in Tokio on the rrib. The first new sesson's tes reached Kobe on

the 16th inst. Pattern matting is being made in the Okayama maol.

A new Scaman's Institute was opened at Kobe on the 15th inst.

Queen's birthday. An attempt to raise the Chichima Kan will be

made next month.

A very successful athletic meeting was held in Kobe on the 18th inst.

Twenty more sub-telegraph offices are to be opened in the Kobs district. There were fifty-lour cotton spinning establish-

Ratifications of the new Japan-German treaty are to be exchanged at Berlin.

ments in Japanese in January,

trained in respect to diligence and conscientious-Heavy storms of rais and wind ravaged several districts of Japan on the 17th inst. secret of a Chinaman's regard for the aducation The Japan Central Bank of Ouska has estaband bringing up of boy slaves, while it also

lished three beanches in Formous. Eight hundred miles of the new Japan-Formosa merchant's peculiar success in commercial This development could mover have I sable to being landed in Magazalia

Fifty-five fishing boats were driven to sea off Matsuc on the 13th inst. by a gale. Six Japanese naval architects have been sent

abroad by the Government to study. From June to February last the Customs receipts at Tamsul were yen 680, 787.

The U.S.S. Charleston is to return to Nagasaki about the end of the month.

The principal Formesa harbours are being surveyed with a view to improvement, Over ninteen million bushels of wheat, barley,

and oats were grown in Japan last year. The cable steamer Okinawa Mars was to leave Glasgow for Japan on the 14th inst. .

Thirteen steamers are to be put on the Japan-Formosa run, under Government subsidy. The north breakwater in Yokohama harbour is to be completed by the end of this month,

Glibert's eccentricity " The Wedding March ! was produced by Kobe's Amateurs on the 20th. Eighty cases of measles were reported in Nagazaki during the first ten days of this month. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer Tosa Maru left Colombo on the 13th inst, for Bombay. The Government has appropriated yes 60,000

Police escerts were attached to Count Itagaki, the new Minister of Home Affairs, from the 14th

annually for five years towards waterworks for

Samples of new tea were expected to arrive He proceeds to state seriation the Uitlanders' at Yokohama from the interior about the 20th

The Raw Slik Trading Co., with a capital of one and a half million yes, has been organised

The N. Y. K. set aside yes 1,000 from profits last year to build pleasure gigs for its European

The Ispanese military authorities have decided to establish a canned meat manufactory

at Etchnjims, Toklo. Sixteen-persons are to be sent abroad by the

Japanese Educational Department this year for the purpose of study. A law for the better control of Japanese residents in China and Korea has been published

in the Official Gazette. Owing to the proposed reductions of official

salaries in Korea, a Minister of State will only receive \$120 per month in fature ! The losses in the and Division of the Japanese

Army, from the time they went to Wel-hai-wel, are stated to have reached a total of 9,573. Attempts are being made by American missionaries in Japan, to convert Prince Giwa, the

Korcan Heir Apparent, to Christianity. Imperial Ordinance countermands Ordinance No. 144, issued last year, prohibiting people from going to Korea without permission of the local Government authorities.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

The Case reproduces an interesting account of the slave traffic carried on in the vicinity of Yingkow (Manchuzia), the information emanating from a Japanese bean merchant who recently returned home. Farmers comprise the great majority of residents in Manchuria, and the late Japan-China war interfered so seriously with their agricultural operations that many are suffering from famine. One of the direct consequences of this calamity is an aggravation of the slave trade, more particularly the selling of children, an evil, even in ordinary times, always prevalent to a more or less extent in various parts of China. The children, it must be acknowledged, are not sold by their parents until the latter are absolutely driven to it by dire starva-Buyers collect the poor little fellows, just as keepers of registry offices in Tokio collect coolies, and either sell them to a middleman or trade them directly with intending purchasers. The merchant, who gives this statement, saw at Yingkow an old woman leading a batch of or six children, whose ages ranged between 5 to 12 years. It was a pitiful sight to see these innocent boys and girls clothed in the least possible amount of rags and bare of foot, trooping sites an old hag who traded in human beings. The price of a child ranges between 12 to 2 yes, should it be attractive or intelligent looking, but otherwise the price is a few cents. The middleman generally buys a batch at therate of 30 to 50 sem per child, and the slave-broker invariably gives a guarantee to the purchaser that parents will never again acknowledge or cisim their children. The Japanese merchant said that he once lodged in a house at Yingkow where a family of children lived that had all been bought from slave dealers. One little girl's body was entirely covered with marks of ill-treatment, and her master told his guest that the girl had been given to a slave-broker by her parents as she was too ugly to fetch even a cash. Owing to her lack of natural graces of face and person the poor child was passed on from broker to broker and her ille in consequence was one of blows and kicks, her brutal masters gradging her the food she atc. The Japanese bean merchant took pity upon the child and bought her for a small sum and intends to make a free servant of her when she un. The terrible experiences that children at the hands of traders cause the unfortunate beings to live Intense dread of their owners, so that whenever they are a little naughty or disobedient the threat that they will be handed back to the brokers is sufficient to at once render them docile. Slave, brokers in Manchuria thus appear in the guise of ogres to wretched and destitute boys and gids. The after lives of these children are very varied. Female slaves are kept till they Annandale are of age to become mistresses, or are sold Deciena again to brothel-keepers, or, if ugly, kept to perform the most menial of tasks. With boys Centaur their careers are alightly more attactive. Almost | Priyang as much kindness is bestowed upon them Two gas companies are being premoted in as upon the children of the house. They are educated in the same way as the others, and are kept apart from the servants. This seems very strange at first eight, but the mystery is 26th at 5.12 p.m., and had light variable soon cleared up, and in a sense reveals why north-east winds and moderate sea, with thick Chinese are so successful in mercantile transact tions. Everybody knows that a Chinese mer- at 2.22 p.m. Time 2 days, 22 hours and 13 chant of means owns a number of branch estab- | minutes lishments and that he seldom locurs any loss from the faithlessness of the managers of his branch shops. This success is largely due to A Regatta is to be held in Nagaraki on the boy slaves. When a boy has reached the years of adolescence his master obtains for him a wife. When a child or two have been born to the couple the slave is put in charge of a branch shop at a distant town. The relations between the merchant and his manager being so very close, in fact an indissoluble bond, it is not wonderful that, even when the former does not exercise any particular vigilance, the distant branches are conducted with as much diligence and faithfulness as if the owner was personally in charge of the business. No clark educated at a commercial college can surpass a slave thus

sflords a ciue to the reason for a Chinese

undertaking, - Math

THE POLICE FORCE OF JAPAN.

The police force of Japan is a large and wellorganised department, constructed on the French model. In Tokio, the ancient Yedo, which is the capital and seaf of Government, the earliest force of "Watchmen " was organized by. "Kawadan" (the first chief of police in Japan) on his return from Europe nearly a quarter of a century ago; but the police force was established on its present footing twenty-one years ago. I has now a strength of 3,474 (221 chief inspectors and sub-inspectors, and 3,353 constables, or. junsa). The fire department is also under police

control. For a slender remuneration a large amount of service is expected. The ordinary city policeman is on duty every other day for twenty-four hours. Eight of these hours he must stand in front of one of the little boxes, or kobancko, of which there are 338 in the city of Tokio. For eight hours he must patrol a certain district, returning to his . kobancho, and during the remaining eight he may sit or lie on a bench within the inner room of the kobancho; ready to be called upon at any moment if required. Six policemen are attached to each box, three by day and three by night, so that whilst one is resting a second is on fixed point duty in front of the box and a third is patrolling. On his off duty days the policeman is partially employed in making inquiries, serving summonses, filling in census papers, or carrying out one or other of the fortytwo senarate and distinct duties which he han to

posed to know a little of everything and take a naternal interest in everybody's affairs. must repeat, to his superior officer all the back as I could only walk a few yards. sumours and gossip of his district, give account of meetings of every kind, religious and political and keep an eye on all newspapers printed or sold. He must tabulate the people of his district into three classes, A. B. and C. and make a correct census and report upon them several times a year. He must report the dition of streets, bridges, embankments, drains, comsteries, &c.; give notice of accidents nuisances, diseases, deaths; keep a watch over the quality of all milk, meat, and vegetables sold : and seport on lost children, doubtful characters, gambling, drinking saloons, pawnshops, markets, fairs, weights and measures. funerals, festivals, sunaways, physicians, and midwives, foreigners and their passports, and all kinds of the atrical performances and gatherings of the people. The yeshfwara, or district to which legalised vice is confined, has a special number of policemen appointed for its control,

so that the remainder are perhaps more free

than in our Western cities from contact with the

suined and debased classes of society, although

the open teleration of such a district must be a

digrace to any civilised community; A Japanese policeman seldom has much difficulty in making an arrest. He is invested with all the majesty of the law; and to the Japanese, law is supreme. It is almost amusing to see him holding a solumn court in the street to settle some dispute between the inhabitants. The surrounding crowd shows no disposition to ridicule and banter which is so trying to the temper of the ordinary London "Bobby," With the utmost gravity he examines the parties interested, notes down the information given, and finally pronounces his decision, which generally obeyed without question. This absolutism strikes the foreigner all the more because policamen are usually youthful in appearance and small in figure. Five feet two inches is the standard height, and twenty-one is the minimum age for entrance into the force. Every policeman

receives minute instructions as to his depostment, the position of his hands when standing, sitting, &c., and the length of his hair, which "must not be moss than two inches in front, nor seventenths of an fuch on the nack." The police are for the most part recruited from the the most part they appear to carry out the code | the book of which Mrs. Scuffham speaks, and read the of honour handed down to them from generation symptoms in order that you may know what it is, to generation. They are an intelligent, well disciplined, and said to be above

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

corruption.—Sunday at Home.

MAILS DUE: English (Mirsapore) 1st prox. German (Karliruhe) 6th prox. Canadian (Empress of Fapan) 12th prox. American (City of Rio de Faneiro) 14th prox. Tacoma (Strathleven) 15th prox. American (Gaelle) aand prox.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Brindist left Singapore for this port at 3 p.m. yesterday.

THE steamship Pathan left Singapore for this port to-day, and is due here on or about the

SHIPPING RETURNS. From 5 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day. ARRIVALS. Kwonemosteamer, from Tamsul.

Kutchinotzu.

Lyderhorn

Kwangles Canton. Formosa Coast Ports. Wingsang Publagennin Onsang Samarang, Aggregating 14,987 tons register. DEPARTURES. Swatow. Pakhoi.

Halloong Triumph Vancouver. Embress of India Varra...... Europe. . Kutchinotzu. . Salgon. Waks Singapore. " Sandakan. Shanghal. Aggregating 14,071 tons register.

The British steamship Coptic left San Franchee on the 5th instant, and Nagasaki on the for on the 28th to port ; afrived here on the 29th

The British steamship Formore left Tameni on the 26th instant. Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow alth. From Tameni to Amoy had moderate to fresh northerly winds and overcast weather. From Amoy to Swatow had moderate north-east winds and see with overcast and fine weather. From Swatow to Hougkong had moderate north-east winds and sea with fine weather. In Swatow the steamships Pacting, Petching, Yungching, Progress and Holhow.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPON DOCK RETURNS. Dock. Plover (H.M.S.)..... Talchow ness. Herein, according to the Chuo, lies the Asarior money Swalow Victoria mensengarbene n Ocampo intersentations Mile annullmed freisteren

CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRA-TION RESULTING FROM INDIGESTION.

Ther say that misery loves company, and they have had it so often it has passed into a proverb. Yet it isn's an all-round truth. Some kinds of misery detect company. They want to be left alone. They hate to be elbowed and questioned and talked to. wounded dog will always crawl into some retired place by itself. The instinct of badly injured mon. after a bettle, is the same. Aliments that are mostly fancy, tend to set tongues wagging. But real, genuine, and dangerous diseases don't incite to speech. Orises which are big with fate usually come

That is why Mrs. Souffham had no desire for the society of even her best friends at a certain time she is going to tell us about.

"Up to April, 1881," she writes, "I never, knew what it was to be ill. At that time I began to feel that something was amiss with me. I had no relish for my meals, and after eating my cheet felt heavy and painful, and my heart would beat and thump as though it meant to leap out of its place. Presently became so swollen round the waist that I was obliged to unloose my clothing, as I could not bear anything to touch that part of my body.

es Even the lightest-food gave me pain; a little fish setting my heart to beating at a great rate. . My feet were cold, and cold, clammy sweets would break out all over me, leaving me exhausted and worn dut. A night I got no sleep to speak of, and in the morning I felt worse tired than when I went to bed. I also look after. For a policemen in Japan is sup- suffered a great deal from my feet being puffed up and sore. I could scarcely get about the house.

"As time went on I lost my flesh and strength more and more, and gave up hope of ever recovering the precious health I had so sadly lost. I took medicines, and consulted a clever doctor at Derby who examined me and said my heart was wook. He also gave me medicines, but I get only temporary case from them, and in a short time was as bad as before. " All this time I was so nervous and depressed that I had no desire for company. On the contrary, seemed to want to be alone with my misery. Even a knock at the door frightened me, as though I expected bad news, yet I did not really. My nerves and fancies ran away with my knowledge and judgment. Thousands of women who have suffered in this way will understand what I mean.

" Year after-year I remained in this condition, and what I went through I cannnot put in words, nor do I wish to try. It will answer the purpose to say that I existed thus for eleven and a helf-years, as much dead as slive. I spent pounds on pounds in physic, but was not a whit the better for any of it.

"In October, 1892, a book was left at our house and I read in it of cases like mine being oured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Bardel, the chemist, in Mormanton Street, Derby, and when I had taken this medicine for a few days, my appetite was better and I had less pain. I kept on taking it, and soon my food agreed with me and gained strongth.

"After this I never looked behind me, but steadfly got stronger and stronger. When I had taken three bottles I was quite like a new woman. All the nervousness had left me, and my heart was sound as a bell. Hince then I have enjoyed good health, and all who know me say my recovery is remarkable. I am confident that Mother Seigel's Syrup was the means in the hands of Providence, of saving my life ; and out of gratitude, and in hope of doing good, I freely consent to the publication of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Southam, Cooper's Lane, Jacoby Grimaby, May 1st, 1895."

This letter is endorsed by Mr. William J. Tollerton, of the same town, who vouches for the truth of what Mrs. Scuffham has said, as he personally knew of the circumstances of her illness at the time they cooursed. We comment can add a jot to the force of this open, candid, and sincers communication. Whoseever reads it must needs be moved and convinced by it. The disease which filled this woman's life with pain and misery for nearly twelve years was indigestion or dyspepsis, an ailment siy and comning Samaurai, the feudal class of past ages, and for as a snake in the grass-and as dangerous. Send for and how to deal with it. The book costs you nothing, determined, and consequents set of men, yet it would be worth buying as if every lost were hammered gold.-[Adet.]

Intimations.

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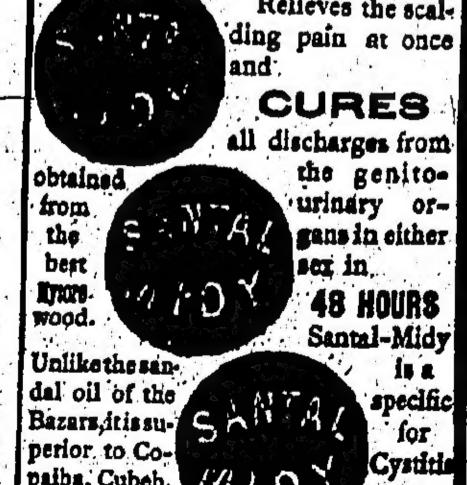
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		Federation To JAVA May.
		Germania To JAVA June:
	S.S.	Federatien To JAPAN April
	S.S.	Germand To JAPAN May.
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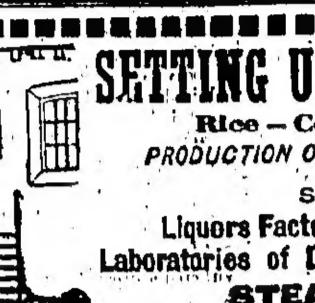
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" NANCHANG," Captain Finlayson, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 30th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. HEICompany's Steamship " MENELAUS,"

Captain Towell, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st May. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 17th April, 1896. "GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

VIA SUEZ CANAL THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL" Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY the 1st May For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hengkong, 15th April, 1806. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the and May, at For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 27th April, 1806.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "PALAMED."

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the and May, For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1806 "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE," Captain Peebles, will be despatched as above on

or about MONDAY, the 4th May. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1806. NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

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VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRA-NEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS UP CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD, BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE,

ALMERIA and MALAGA. THE Steamship "LETIMBRO,"

Captain Di Marco, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th May, at Noon. At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK. For Further Pasticulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents: Hongkong, 27th April, 1896.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE. THE Steamship

"MACDUFF," will be despatched on TUESDAY, the sti For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Hengiong syth April, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. FOR COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

HE Steamship "IDZUMI MARU," Captain Tipple, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st May,

For Freight, &c., apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Hongkong, 27th April, 1896. THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGA-TION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA HE Company's Steamship

" MOYUNE. C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the and May, at 5 P.M. For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, 28th April, 1896.

YUSEN KAISHA. FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY. THE Steamship

"OSBORNE," Captain P. Retile, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th May. For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Hongkong, 28th April, 1806. "SHELL" LINE OF STRAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE Company's Steamship "COWRIE," Captain Parson, will be despatched as above on

or about TUESDAY, the 5th May. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1806. CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, OUTENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. HE Steamship

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R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at 9 AM. "?" The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Enginer. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the

Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light. For Freight or Passage, apply to-BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Hongkong, 27th April, 1896, "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

HE Steamship "RADNORSHIRE." Captain Davies, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the 7th May, instead of he previously advertised.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Hongkong, 17th April, 18c6.

SAILING VESSELS. FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. L British Ship "QUEEN ELIZABETH," Fulton, Master, will load here for the above Port,

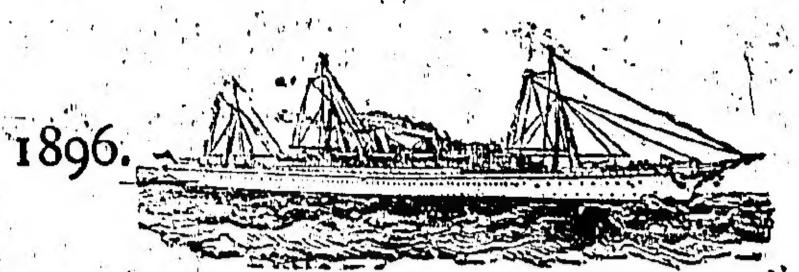
and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co. Hongkong, 18th February, 1896.

WHITTH FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship

"Tam oʻshantkr." Peabody. Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND BUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships-6,000 Tons-10,000 Horse Power-Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN ... Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.......WEDNESDAY, 20th May. RMPRESS OF CHINA ... Condr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.... WEDNESDAY, 10th June, 1 BMPRESS OF INDIA ... Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R........WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12'

tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 29th April, 1896.

TAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES. MEXICO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE: THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

City of Rio de Jameiro ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING Inland Ses & Yoko-STRAMERS. hama)

HONOLULU. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Coptic (via Nagazaki,) Kobe, Inland Sea, Wednesday, 13th May,

at Noon.

Tuesday, 16th June,

Gaelle (via Waganaki, Saturday, 30th May, Kobe, Inland Sea & at Noon. *Dorte* (vin Naganaki, 1

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) THE Company's Steamship

Yokohama & Hono-

4 COPTIC * will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via [741 NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-HAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, 1896, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from

Shanghai. Steamers of this line pass through the IN LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their fourney at any point sa route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families. Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a dis-

count of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at

the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company

No. 7. Penya Central. J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 27th April, 2896.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTICUS DISEASES.

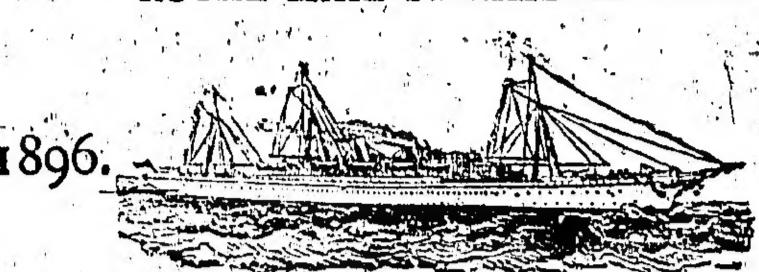


AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

Bank Buildings.

1896.



PUNCTUALITY.

DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of. Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD, Return

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Henolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for a months,

and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

U. S. MAIL LINE. OCCIDENTAL & ORIEN-PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

HONOLULU. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGEOMG. Pers (via Nagasaki, Sunday, 3rd May, at Daylight.

via inland sea of Japan and

Yokohama) (via Nagazaki, Kobe, [Thursday, 21st May, at Noon. City of Paking (via) Nagasaki. Robe. In- | Sunday, 7th June,

and Honolulu)....... THE U.S. Mail Steamship

land Sea, Yokohama

obtained on application.

"PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, vid nagasaki, kobe, inland sea YOKOHAMA, on SUNDAY, the 3rd May, 1896 at Daylight, taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

at Daylight.

Steamers of this line pass through the LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu. and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passage Tickets granted to England France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the

United States or Canada. Rates may b

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC; UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIC GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL WAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-WAY on payment of 14 in addition to the

regular tarkii rate. Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option the SOUTHERN PACIFIC. CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the

choice of direct lines. Particulars of the various routes can be had on application. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

to Government officials and their families.

portation to Yokohams and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinkferi, and Densetera, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 7.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full : walte of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company. NO. 7, PERTS CORRELA J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1896, F. BLACKHEAD & CO.. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MER-CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS. PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG. SOAP MANUFACTURERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR

LIARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE II COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, Hartmann's Grey Paint. Daimler's patent motor Launches.

BVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK REASOMABLE PI

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN. HE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the United STATES and

CAMADA and to EUROPE. HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400. Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350. The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class Atlantic Mail Lines.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225. Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) Victoria | 3,167 | Friday | May 1. Olympia | 2,608 | Monday ... | May 18. Strathleven ... | 2,439 | Friday | June 5. Tatoma | 2,549 | Tuesday ... | June 23.

Victoria | 3,167 | Saturday ... | July 11. Olympia | 2,608 | Wednesday | July 29

THE Steamship "VICTORIA," Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, Wash., via

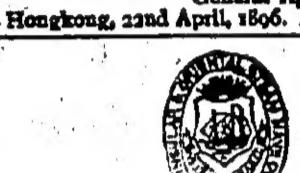
Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points. Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to

MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Railroad, Tacoma, Wash, Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to

the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific

For further information as to Passage of Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., General Agents.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading Issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINUMENTAL and

AMERICAN PORTS. THE Steamship Captain J. F. Jephson, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at Noon taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects at

Bombay with the S.S. Oriental, leaving that

port on the 20th May for London direct. Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tes for Loudon (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed vid Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills

For further Particulars apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1806.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE:

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ. PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG PORTS IN THE LEVANT. BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.-CARGO CAM BE TAKEM ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGEOIGA (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) Karlsruhe..... | Tuesday ... | 26th May. Prins Heinrich ... | Tuesday ... | 23rd June. Preussen | Tuesday ... | 21st July. Sackses | Tuesday ... | 18th August. Karlsruks...... | Tuesday ... | 15th Sept. Prince Heinrich ... | Tuesday ... | 13th Oct. Preusten Tuesday ... | 10th Nov.

N TUESDAY, the 26th day of May,

"KARLSRUHE," Captain with

MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO. will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and Gricoa. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noor on SATURDAY, the said May, Cargo and Specie will be received on board until g P.M. on MONDAY the 25th May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Notes on Mostpay, the 25th May. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewarders. Lines can be washed on board. For further Particulars, apply to

\$3.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Fost

Hongkong, 28th April, 1800. by CHEANEY

Printed and Published by DUNCAN at Ma 4, Redder's 18

MELCHERS & Co.